

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. VI.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1891.

No. 16.

S. H. CASWELL

DOES

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Drafts issued at low rates negotiable in any part of Canada or the States, also Great Britain.
Deposits received on usual terms bearing five per cent. interest.
Current accounts solicited and good facilities given.
Collections at current rates on all points.

WINNIPEG.

DAWSON, BOLE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, M. N.

QU'APPELLE.

HOLLINGHEAD, House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

A. McKENZIE, Dealer in Confectionery, all kinds of Fruits, etc.

A. C. PATRICK, Real Estate Agent, Desires Farm Lands for Sale. Office at Qu'Appelle.

CHAS. MEAT MARKET, Fresh Meat of all kinds kept constantly on hand, at lowest prices. W. H. BELL, Proprietor.

D. R. E. CARTER, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, General, etc. Graduated Toronto U. University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

S. DAVIDSON, Agent for the Manitoba, Assiniboia, etc. All kinds of Property taken at low rates.

S. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer, For the North-West Territories. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the Post Office, Qu'Appelle.

A. AXFORD, General Agent for the Massey & Co. Agricultural Company. All kinds of Agricultural Implements.

P. BEAUCHAMP, General Merchant.

R. MILLIKEN, Dealer in Harness and Saddles.

R. ROBINSON, Contractor, Builder, etc., etc.

JOHN McKENZIE, Merchant Tailor.

JAMES BROWN, Carriage and Wagon Maker.

J. A. COWAN, General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle, etc.

ELAND HOUSE, L. & C. DAVENPORT, Proprietors.

MONEY TO LOAN on Improved Farms at a low rate of interest. E. W. WAGNER, Qu'Appelle.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, McIntosh Bros., Proprietors.

R. B. FERGUSON, The Joiner, Sewing at Car.

R. JOHNSTON, Livery and Feed Stable, Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

R. SMITH, Tailor and Artist, has opened a skating rink next door to S. H. COLLIS' shoe store, where he is ready to do skating and ice-dancing in all styles. He invites the patronage of the public. Shop open from 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

S. H. CASWELL, General Merchant.

STOTT, HAMILTON & DICKSON, Barristers, Advocates, etc. D. L. STOTT, Q.C. and W. C. HAMILTON, Regina, A.D. DICKSON, Qu'Appelle. Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle. Branch office at Indian Head open every Wednesday. Money to Loan.

J. DONNELLY, Feed and Saddle Stable.

W.M. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and Real Estate Agent.

W. D. McFARLANE, Contractor in Plastering, and all kinds of Brick-laying.

T. THOMPSON, D. T. S., Dominion Land Surveyor, and Civil Engineer, Qu'Appelle Station.

W. L. Clark, V. S.

QU'APPELLE.

HAVING had considerable practice in England, I am enabled to offer the public the greatest and most reliable of all preparations in the treatment of rheumatism, which is the most common of all diseases.

W. L. Clark, while teaching the veterinary art, was impressed with the fact that the value of a horse depends as much upon his feet, for no matter how perfect the other parts may be, the horse's services are diminished or altogether lost and knowing that the shoeing is the most common cause of lameness, he will make scientific principles in shoeing a specialty. Contracts for medical attendance. Operations performed. All charges reasonable.

Winnetka Milling Co.,

HEDNESFORD, P.O., REGINA.

RECOGNIZING the great disadvantages under which the Farmers of the Regina District labor, owing to the want of milling facilities, and other causes, John W. Harrison, Edward Day Wilson and William Hickes have to announce that they have entered and are running a

GRIST MILL.

Capacity from 30 to 40 barrels a day, and hope to prompt attention to business, moderate charges and square dealing to merit and receive a fair amount of support from the class in whose interests the venture has been made.

TERMS:—Cash, or if 1st Class Wheat, 10% discount.

MEALS:—25 cents each; Breakfast at 6 a.m., Dinner at 12 noon, Supper at 6 p.m., including and drink from free.

Hay and Oats at the usual prices.

Dated at Winnetka, Sask., 10th Feb. 1891.

West 2nd Principal Meridian, Jan. 26, 1891.

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Dated at Winnetka, Sask., 10th Feb. 1891.

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EFFECTS OF UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

The farmers of this district are too intelligent and discerning a class of men to be deluded by the very specious arguments of the Opposition in their advocacy of a policy so detrimental to the best interests and progressive advancement of this country. It must be placed beyond the possibility of a doubt that "Canada for the Canadians" is the real interpretation of the true wishes of its people, and that they will neither be hoodwinked nor misled by the blarneyings of a few irresponsible individuals who, by a bold bid for office, have placed themselves outside their nationality and become supplicants to a foreign power. We have it on high authority that Commercial Union would discriminate against Great Britain, and this fact alone, setting sentiment aside, would destroy what is already a great trade, and which is also capable of immense expansion. While willing to treat with any country, the United States included, for the better exchange of our separate products, by any arrangement alike honorable and advantageous to both parties, we absolutely decline to become such abject wretches as "to creep and grovel on the ground."

Have we descended to such a depth of degradation, losing all love and interest in Canada, our native land, as to beg of our cousins across the line to be good enough to arrange for us our fiscal matters in any way it may suit their convenience, not feeling ourselves equal to the task of managing our own affairs. Shall we tell them we are a half-witted, imbecile people with no aptitude for business, nor capacity for carrying on concerns of a commercial, or indeed of any other character. Shall we beseech the kind and generous, unselfish interference of Brother Jonathan to arrange with the leading spirits of the Opposition how and by whom we are to be governed. No! we Canadians are not so far lost to all sense of decency. Canada is ours, and ours she shall remain. We possess all the attributes for making a great nation, and our national perseverance and energy will most assuredly build up for us, upon a sound and permanent basis, a country distinguished for the growing enterprise and commercial prosperity of its people, and the far-seeing statesmanship of its rulers. Two candidates for our suffrages are now before the constituency. Of Mr. J. G. Turfiff, of Brandon, we have no personal knowledge. He may indeed be the most amiable and estimable of men, but by allying himself with the Opposition, and engaging, if elected, to assist in carrying out their policy, he places himself outside our political sympathy, and we promise him a sturdy opposition to the fulfillment of his aspirations. The Honorable Mr. Dewdney we all know and respect. His able administration of the Territories when occupying the important position of Lieutenant-Governor proved his capacity in the management of public affairs, while the experience gained during years of residence in the North-West has eminently fitted him to be the Parliamentary representative of this district. His constant as Minister of the Interior in the present Government has on all sides met with a well merited approval, while his unflinching devotion to the interests of the North-West has earned for him the lasting gratitude of its people. Fortunately for us, our tried and faithful member seeks re-election, it only remains, therefore, for us to do our duty manfully, and we are assured of placing him at the head of the poll by a large majority. In a crisis like the present there must not be shown a two over-weening confidence. We therefore take this opportunity of urging every constituency throughout the Dominion to the most strenuous efforts to return a

Conservative candidate, and so secure a glorious and an overwhelming victory, which will consign to oblivion the insidious schemes now attempted to be foisted upon the country, and preserve to us unimpaired our cherished Empire and Liberty.

A critical perusal of the address of Mr. J. G. Turfiff, of Brandon, affords very little information to those who are anxious to discover why he, above all other men, should be selected to represent this constituency in the forth-coming Parliament.

Mr. Turfiff tells us he will support the following:—

1. A free intercourse of all products between ourselves and our neighbors.—This is the sole reason for the present dissolution, in order that a Parliament, fresh from the people, may negotiate a treaty of this character, which the Conservative Government are endeavoring to bring about.

2. To amend the constitution of the North-West Territories should it require alteration.—The Conservative Government would willingly assent to this, and would give due attention to any representations made to them in a constitutional manner.

3. To promote the extension of railways through Eastern Assiniboia.—The extension of railways has been carried out to a considerable degree by the Conservative Government and every year has proved their desire and willingness to afford greater facilities in that respect and we have positive assurances that the South Western will be extended into the above district early this year.

4. To favor one official language for the North-West Territories.—This question the Conservative Government has left for the North-West Assembly to legislate upon, it being a matter which the people of the Territories ought to be allowed to settle themselves.

5. Education, Mr. Turfiff says, is of vital importance in the Territories and he desires the same liberal assistance to schools which has been given in the past, being continued in the future.—This assistance has been freely given by the Conservative Government and they intend to continue it.

If Mr. Turfiff had not expressly stated that he was opposing the candidature of the Hon. Mr. Dewdney, we might have imagined he was seeking election to the North-West Legislative Assembly. The subjects upon which we should have expected Mr. Turfiff to state his views, are not even alluded to, nor does he give us any clue as to whether he will support Sir Richard Cartwright, and his followers, or form a party of his own, having a membership of one.

Does Mr. Turfiff desire Commercial Union between Canada and the United States? Does he approve of handing over to the United States the sum of \$14,000,000, or \$16,000,000 which we derive from excise? Does he intend to support direct taxation and send round a tax collector to maul us of about \$3.60 each or \$18 per annum for a family of five persons? Does he approve of discriminating against Great Britain the great market for our products? Does he approve of adopting the tariff of the United States, which is about twice as high as ours? Is he willing to give up the power of making our own fiscal laws, transferring that duty to the Government of the United States? and does he intend finally to hand us over to the United States and replace the Canadian flag with the Stars and Stripes?

These are a few of the questions which it would be well for his supporters to have answered, for the above results would be the natural outcome of a policy of unrestricted reciprocity, and no one can deny but that their accomplishments would follow the advent to power of a Liberal ministry.

In concluding his address, Mr. Turfiff observes, that "it is unfortunately too often the case that, except at election times, members of Parliament seem to think that constituencies are made for the M.P.'s, not M.P.'s for the constituencies. Will Mr. Turfiff kindly inform us, whether Mr. Turfiff is made for the constituency of Eastern Assiniboia? We fail to see the advantages that would accrue to the inhabitants of Eastern Assiniboia were they to send Mr. Turfiff to Ottawa, on the contrary, it would seem, the only gain would be to Mr. Turfiff himself.

We feel sure, however, the electors will not be misled by this feeble attempt to burke the true issue, but that they will vote for the Honorable Mr. Dewdney and a policy consistent with our honor and self-respect.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—W. C. Van Hane says Unrestricted Reciprocity would make Eastern Canada the dumping ground for the grain and flour of the Western States, to the injury of our own North-West.

—Mr. Blake's silence on the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity speaks stronger in its condemnation than volumes of the opinions of such men as Cartwright and Laurier can say in its support.

—Sir Donald A. Smith has retired from the contest in Winnipeg, and Mr. Hugh J. McDonald is the Conservative candidate. The contest is hot, and reliable report says McDonald will be elected.

—The Liberals have issued, as a campaign picture, a reproduction of the painting, "Mortgaging the old Homestead." It is a black number. The original was painted in 1878. The mortgage was paid off in 1883.

—Thousands of farms in the New England States are abandoned, the farmers of the Middle States are complaining and organized relief to settlers in the Western States is necessary, yet we are told by Mr. Laurier that we should adopt a policy that would place us in the same unfortunate position.

—The electors should not lose sight of the advantage of being represented in the cabinet and especially by the Minister of the Interior. Our interests and the development of this country depends very materially on the management of this very important Department. In Mr. Dewdney, we have a man who thoroughly understands the country and as our member we can approach him with full confidence that our individual interests will receive every attention. Let us show, on March 5th, that we appreciate this advantage that dozen of constituencies would gladly accept.

—The Hon. E. Dewdney arrived in town on Tuesday morning from Moosomin and the southern portion of the constituency, where he had been holding meetings. At Mr. Turfiff's old home the people gave Mr. Dewdney most positive assurances that he would poll a large majority of their votes. Mr. Dewdney held a meeting at Fort Qu'Appelle in the afternoon, which was well attended, although the people had very little notice, and, judging from the enthusiasm displayed, there will be even a larger Conservative vote polled there than at last election. The Minister addressed the electors of Indian Head in the evening, when a motion of confidence was passed, and a hearty pledge of support was unanimously given him. Indian Head, ever reliable, will give a good account of itself on the 5th.

ANNEXATION AND THE ELECTIONS.

Whilst much is being said about annexation in the East, few words about it are to be heard here. The issue seems to be distant. Sentiment in the Northwest is so truly loyal that it is hard to fully understand "Annexation" as a factor in practical politics; and the bad crops in Dakota, the destructive cyclones, Indian troubles, and general depression in agricultural regions cause so much grumbling to reach us from across the line, that we are not usually inclined to a project which, if carried out, could bring only damage to us.

But the impending elections force the subject upon us. Loyalty and disloyalty; loyalty to the land of our fathers or desertion of our loyalty; British connection or self-government on the one hand, or absorption into an alien country on the other; these are the matters between which our choice lies, and choice must be made, for in Eastern Canada's decision we are necessarily involved. As its destiny is, so will ours be.

Three courses are before our view to-day, viz:

To remain a part of the British Empire, with all the profits of the connection, and the protection it gives us in our national infancy, until we can undertake full, independent national life;

To remain an integral part of the British Empire forever;

To be false and foolish, throw aside all patriotism, honor and loyalty, and sell our birthright for a mess which we are assured is potage, but which may be, and seems to be, not only unpalatable, without promise, but shadowy and unreal to boot.

The true Canadian, loving his country for herself, as his birthplace, the home of his fathers, having faith in her resources and the ability of himself and his countrymen to develop them, trusting in Canada's future and wise enough to appreciate the vast value of his heritage, will wish to follow the first of these three courses. The true Briton will, by natural instinct, wish for the second. The man of solid aspirations and mean hopes, who, wherever born, is without country, whose heart is unwarmed by patriotic fire, whose principles whose intelligence has left him poor here, whose industry fails to feed him where others are waxing fat in rest not in the heart, but in the pocket, substance, will no doubt follow the third course. Such men as these are everywhere, always hoping for change, restless and unhappy, blaming their own failures on others, rather than themselves, and seeking in changed conditions that success which they might attain under conditions that exist did they but work, and work well.

All the nobler part of us should protest against this "Annexation" project, and all our material interests are against it. We must not be dazzled by the big fortunes of some of our neighbors to a point of blindness to the poverty amongst them, nor forget that they have extremes of misery as well as of affluence. Here in Canada wealth is diffused, we are, practically speaking, without a moneyed class, but do not know pauperism. It is the fact that Canada's annual income, divided equally amongst her people, would give a bigger share to each person than would the income of the United States to each citizen—hereof, in short the average of wealth is higher in the first named Country, than in the latter. And the man of moderate means is not under the iron heel of trusts and monopolies. Our courts are pure, justice is not for the rich alone, life and property are secure and freedom, dearest possession of all—is ours as a birthright, and inalienable. And these things material. Upon each voter, on the 5th of March, rests the responsibility of choice, not for himself only, but for himself and posterity, between loyalty and disloyalty, between general well-being and the chances of a game wherein a few make fortunes, but thousands lose and sink into the mire of misery which has engulfed thousands.

In this constituency the case takes the form of "Vote for Dewdney," or "Vote for Turfiff." Mr. Turfiff has been a local member, and a worthy one in many ways, but let us remember that in this contest we have no local questions, and keep our vision clear to the real issues, which are as we have stated plainly. Let us keep them before us. Let us select as our representative a tried, experienced man, whose career is well known to us, who has been tried in the broad light of public opinion for years, and against whom the worst animus of his enemies has been able to formulate nothing that could wound his reputation, a man loyal to and in league with Sir John A. Macdonald and those men that stand true to their country, placing their faith in her and her future, and let us every one of us to the head of the polls with such a majority as will put the feeling of Eastern Assiniboia on record, at this juncture, as being all that the feeling of Canada should be.

It is Mr. Turfiff's misfortune that his party has placed him in a false position. His personal worth is no doubt great, but he is under a banner which we cannot follow without treachery to ourselves, our children and our country. The Honorable Mr. Dewdney is fortunate in having on his side the standard of many past victories of the loyal cause, as well as his own excellent reputation and record of past services to his constituency, the North-West and Canada.

LOYALIST.

The Church Times.

The "Commercial," an independent journal, has the following to say on policy of the Liberal party:

The shift of the Liberal party, from a professed policy of free trade to one of commercial union, with all that the latter implies, is certainly a most remarkable development of party politics in Canada. While there are a certain number who are always prepared to follow the Liberals in the present campaign, Conventions free traders certainly cannot do so. The respected and thorough free trader, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, has already a clash against a tariff compact with the United States. The carrying out of those commercial union proposals simply means that Canada must enter into a customs union with the most strongly protectionist country in the world. It means that Canada must adopt the obnoxious McKinley bill, which even the people of the United States repudiated at their first opportunity. Commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity cannot be carried into effect without the unification of the customs tariff of the two countries. As Canada is much the smaller country, it would mean that the Canadian tariff would have to be advanced to a level with that of the republic. The Pitt resolution introduced in the House at Washington specified that commercial union meant a uniform internal taxes and uniform duties on imports into either country. Under commercial union our tariff would be higher than it is now, and it would be regulated at Washington instead of at Ottawa, where certainly less regard for the interests of Canada would prevail. Free traders who are free traders in principle, can never accept a tariff combination with the most extravagantly protective country in the world. They will be forced to support our present protective government with its more moderate protective policy, rather than declare in favor of adopting the tariff of the United States, McKinley bill and all, as the customs tariff of Canada.

THE WESLEY CENTENARY.

Sir,—On March 2, 1791, died the High Churchman, John Wesley, misunderstood in the Church of his own day, and far more misunderstood and wronged by those who call themselves his followers in this present day.

Methodists are preparing to keep his centenary. Churchmen have more right to observe and commemorate the work he did, even if at times marred by errors into which the cold attitude of Churchmen of his day drove him. Tribute lawfully due to him should be paid now, though withheld in his lifetime.

Surely his centenary cannot be better observed than by endeavoring to carry out his self-expressed wishes as regards the preservation of the unity of the Church by his followers. It seems not unprofitable to quote a few of his most pointed words in the years immediately preceding his death.

At Hopton, in 1787, he told his followers, "If you are resolved, you may have your services in church hours; but remember from that time you will see my face no more."

In 1788 he preached, "I hold all the doctrines of the Church of England; I have her liturgy; I approve her plan of discipline; I dare not separate from the Church; that, I believe, would be a sin to die." Or again, "Did we ever appoint you to administer Sacraments? To give the priestly office? Such a design never entered into my mind; it was farthest from our thoughts." In 1790, faithful to the church to the end, he wrote, "I live and die a member of the Church of England, and no one who regards my judgment will ever separate from it."

What a real centenary commemoration it would be could Churchmen and Wesleyans meet and consider together to honor his name, and through him his Master, in whose cause he showed such conspicuous zeal by having the rupture which so soon took place after his death, and which he, ever before it really happened, so much lamented.

Are there any in the Church ready and able to attempt this great work? Are there any among the Wesleyans who would unite with their brethren in Christ in keeping a true Wesley centenary in the way briefly pointed out?

I am a small one in the Church, with no authority, no influence, still have the subject much at heart, and so throw out the suggestion. The publication of my name would add no weight to my feeble words, so I enclose my card and sign—

ADMIER OF WESLEY.

The Church Times.

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